The Suffragist

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FIVE CENTS

OFFICIAL WEEKLY ORGAN OF
THE NATIONAL WOMAN'S PARTY

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1918

Drawn for The Suffragist by Nina E. Allender

Democracy for the World

National Woman's Party

(Incorporated, 1918)

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OBJECT: TO SECURE AN AMENDMENT TO THE UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION ENFRANCHISING WOMEN

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ENTRANCE FEE: Twenty-five cents. There are no dues.

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Notes of the Week

The King, Too, Thanks Women

THE *Common Cause* prints the following paragraph:

"The King's marked inclusion of women in his thanks to the Navy, the Army, and the Royal Air Force, is an historic event. Never before have a monarch's thanks to his armies in the hour of victory been addressed to women as well as men. These fighting Forces of ours that have so triumphantly upheld the cause of civilization are different from any Forces that have ever fought before; and one of the differences is that they have women as their Auxiliaries, and as an essential part of their organization. The King expressed this, and in doing so, interpreted the thoughts of his people."

The thanks of the British king carry with them a ring of sincerity which is entirely lacking in any thanks which may be offered to women in this country for their services. The British have expressed their gratitude by giving a vote to the women. Our own government uses still only empty words of thanks.

Massachusetts Minimum Wage for Women

A MINIMUM wage has been fixed for women in Massachusetts. There is no doubt about its being the very utmost minimum. It was resolved informally by the woman's wage board that the minimum for women in retail stores should be ten dollars a week for experienced workers 19 years old and over. The corresponding rates for other workers should be not less than $6.00, $7.00 and $8.50. The resolution continues, "That firms paying less than these rates are paying wages too low to maintain the workers in health and decency." The kind of health and decency which one may purchase for six dollars a week is questionable. Surely it will purchase very little of anything. A minimum for girls and women in the wholesale millinery trade is fixed at eleven dollars a week.

The Massachusetts board does not apparently consider setting the same minimum for men and women, but separates the sexes. By reading the figures set for women it is safe to say that they are much lower than those set for any sort of men workers.

Minimum Wage in Australia

A MOST extraordinary ruling has been handed down by a court in South Australia where the minimum rate of wages paid women has been set at about one-half that set for men. The court ruled 30s (about $7.50) the minimum for women and 2£ 17s 6d (about $14.35) for men. The judge who handed down this decision stated that all women were entitled to a living wage. Why then does he set the minimum for women at little more than half that set for men? One of the battles to be fought by women all over the world, those with a vote in Australia and those without a vote in this country, is the one of equal pay for equal work, and if there is to be a set minimum, the same minimum for women as for men.

More Rights for Australian Women

IN the state parliament of New South Wales a bill has been introduced to remove certain restrictions from women in holding offices. The bill proposes for women,

"(a) To be elected or appointed as a member of either of the Houses of Parliament;

"(b) To be elected as Lord Mayor or alderman of the Municipal Council of Sydney; as mayor, president, alderman, or councilor of any municipality or shire under the laws relating to local government;

"(c) To be appointed a special magistrate having jurisdiction only in children's courts, or a justice of the peace;

"(d) To be admitted and to practice as a barrister or solicitor of the Supreme Court of New South Wales, or to practice as a conveyancer, any law or usage to the contrary notwithstanding."

British Teachers on Strike

TEACHERS in London are planning a strike to establish equal pay for equal work for women and men teachers. The minimum pay for the men is one hundred pounds a year and that for women ninety pounds. The women teachers wish not only equal pay but better arrangements for pensions and higher pay for all teachers. In Great Britain as in this country women seem to be leaving the teaching profession because of the extremely low pay.

Twenty Million German Women to Vote

BOTH the British and French suffrage societies have replied to the message sent out of Germany by Anita Augsburg in which she refers to German women as "free voters of a free republic."

In Germany by the end of this month there will be twenty-one million women with the right to vote, and eighteen million men. That means that many millions more German women will be sharing in the government of their country than American women.

Labor Party Appeals to Women

THE British Labor Party, whose treatment of women has been always distinguished by its almost unique fairness, has recently put into the field a number of women organizers to form women's sections in view of the general election. The sections hold regular meetings at which the principle topics discussed are those dealing with maternity and child welfare, the education bill, women in politics, the aims of labor, housing, etc. At a large mass meeting held in London by the Labor Party recently the principal speaker was Mrs. Philip Snowden.

English Women Parliamentary Candidates

THE bill giving English women the right to sit in Parliament, is one of the shortest and simplest bills. It reads,

"A woman shall not be disqualified by sex or marriage from being elected to sit, sitting or voting as a member in the Commons, House of Parliament."

Several of the women who were going to run for parliament were not accepted as candidates because they did not realize that it was necessary that the deposit of one hundred and fifty pounds which must be made by all candidates had to be made in cash. One woman offered her cheque which was not accepted and which could not be cashed in time to be entered. This was the woman who was to have run against Mr. Asquith.

Florida Women Urge Suffrage

THE Florida Federation of Women's Clubs has passed a resolution urging equal suffrage. The resolution was passed at the annual convention. The women's clubs of nearly every southern state with the states of other sections of the country have gone on record in favor of suffrage, and many of them, like Louisiana, have endorsed the federal amendment.

Algerian Women Waking Up

IN no countries have the barriers which have hedged women in been broken down to a larger extent by the war, than in Muhammedan countries The women in Algiers have taken charge of the estates and businesses and handled the money of their husbands who have gone to fight or who, in many cases, have gone to France to work in munitions plants and factories for higher wages than those they can command at home. The women seem to have used their new independence well. They subscribed heavily to the government loans.

HISTORY OF THE AMENDMENT

Drafted
In its present form, by Susan B. Anthony in 1875.
First Introduced
January 10, 1878, by Hon. A. A. Sargent, in the Senate.
Reported from Committee
In the Senate
1878, Adverse majority.
1879, Favorable minority.
1882, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1884, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1886, Favorable majority.
1890 Favorable majority.
1892, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1896, Adverse majority.
1913, Favorable majority.
1914, Favorable majority.
1917, Favorable majority.
In the House
1883, Favorable majority.
1884, Adverse majority, favorable minority.
1886, Favorable minority.
1890, Favorable majority.
1894, Adverse majority.
1914, Without recommendation.
1916, Without recommendation.
1917, Without recommendation.
Voted Upon
In the Senate
January 25, 1887. Yeas 16, nays 34. Absent 25 (of whom 4 were announced as for and 2 against).
March 19, 1914. Yeas 35, nays 34, failing by 11 of the necessary two-thirds vote.
October 1, 1918. Yeas 54, nays 30, failing by 2 of the necessary two-thirds vote.
In the House
January 12, 1915. Yeas 174, nays 204, failing by 78 of the necessary two-thirds vote.
January 10, 1918. Yeas 274, nays 136, passing by the necessary two-thirds vote.

THE AMENDMENT IN THE SIXTY-FIFTH CONGRESS

Introduced
In the Senate, on April 4, 1917, by Senators Thompson, Owen, Jones and Shafroth.
In the House, on April 2, 1917, by Representatives Raker, Rankin, Mondell, Keating, Taylor and Hayden. Reintroduced in the House December 18, 1917, by Representatives Rankin, Raker, Hayden, Taylor, Keating and Mondell.
Referred
In the Senate, to the Committee on Woman Suffrage.
In the House, to the Judiciary Committee.
In the House all resolutions reintroduced on December 18 were referred to the Committee on Woman Suffrage.
Reported in the Senate
Favorably September 15, 1917.
Reported in the House
By Judiciary Committee without recommendation December 15, 1917.
By Suffrage Committee with recommendation January 8, 1918.
Present Status
In the Senate
on the calendar awaiting a vote.
In the House
Passed January 10, 1918.

THE NATIONAL SUFFRAGE AMENDMENT

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States extending the right of suffrage to women.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That the following articles be proposed to the legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which when ratified by three-fourths of the said legislatures, shall be valid as part of said Constitution, namely:

"ARTICLE—SEC. 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.

"SEC. 2. Congress shall have power, by appropriate legislation, to enforce the provisions of this article."

The Suffragist

Editor, Miss Clara Wold

Cartoonist, Mrs. Nina E. Allender

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Suffrage in the Senate

DO you believe that American women, along with all the other peoples of the earth, should have political freedom?

Do you know that if the Susan B. Anthony amendment is not passed by the Senate before March 4 it will have to be passed again by the House in the next Congress and that all that was gained by our victory in the House last January will be lost?

Do you know that if the amendment is not passed in time to lay it before the state legislatures this winter its ratification will be delayed two years, since, while forty-three legislatures meet this winter and spring, only eleven are in session next winter?

There are two tasks ahead of us. First—we must win the one vote that still stands between American women and citizenship in this democracy. Second—we must secure action in the Senate, in which the anti-suffrage forces have united under the leadership of the floor leaders of both bodies, Senator Lodge, of Massachusetts, and Senator Martin, of Virginia, to prevent the reconsideration of our measure.

Will you help to take the last trench in the seventy-year struggle of American women to secure freedom?

These are the things that you can do. You can contribute money to the treasury to enable us to carry on a campaign in the states of the Senators who have not yet declared their position on the amendment. You can make known your protest against the delay of the amendment by marching to the Senate on December 16 with women from every state who will carry resolutions demanding the immediate passage of the measure.

If we do not secure the passage of suffrage within the next few months, we are likely to see all the women of the world enfranchised before the women of America. To submit to disenfranchisement at this time, to fail to aid in the struggle against political autocrats and oppressors, is to stand alone in a world giving its life for freedom.

Majority of Florida Legislators Ask Senate to Pass Suffrage

FLORIDA suffragists are surprised today to find that almost overnight they have succeeded in getting a majority of their state legislators to sign a resolution to the Florida members of the United States Congress endorsing the federal suffrage amendment.

Two weeks ago no one in Florida thought about taking the federal amendment question to the state legislature. Many people in Florida believed that the amendment should have been passed after the appeal of the President; many hoped that both Senator Trammell and Senator Fletcher would vote for the amendment before March 4.

Two weeks ago a member of the National Woman's Party, Miss Anita Pollitzer, of South Carolina, went to Senator Trammell in Washington to urge him as a member of the Democratic Party to save his own party by voting for the amendment. Senator Trammell did not say that he would change his vote, but Senator Trammel did say that he considered that instructions from a state legislature were really instructions from the voters of that state.

The Florida legislature was meeting in an extra session called to discuss prohibition. That same night Miss Pollitzer and Miss Bertha Arnold, organizers of the National Woman's Party, left for Tallahassee, Fla. They were joined there by Miss Helen Hunt, of Jacksonville, Fla., state secretary of the National Woman's Party, one of the most active suffragists of the state, and a brilliant journalist who is with the Florida *Times-Union*.

THE Florida State Legislature had convened at Tallahassee to discuss prohibition. Men who had come from the remotest parts of the state were greatly startled one Friday morning to find that three very energetic women were determinedly making the rounds of the whole legislature, asking each representative how he would vote on a resolution instructing their United States Senators to vote favorably on the federal suffrage amendment.

They had not come to Tallahassee to express their views on suffrage; they had quite serenely set aside for the time the insistent demand of the women of Florida for suffrage. But here was a new situation. Into the tranquility of their gathering had appeared three women who told them with unmistakable finality that the fate of the Democratic Party nationally lies in the action of that party on the federal suffrage amendment in the present session of Congress. They were prepared to show that the amendment will pass in the next session of Congress if the Democrats do not pass it now.

Men who had argued states rights blindly for the past forty years realized the significance of this measure. Men who had been deaf to all arguments for woman suffrage, at last had ears, and within four days there were nearly enough promises of a favorable vote on the resolution to pass it. Governor Catts had already said that he would include the resolution in his message to the legislature, and with but one day left before the adjournment of the legislature, Florida politicians awoke to the realization that the women of their state were almost to the point of winning suffrage for themselves and for the rest of the country.

Immediately there began a bitter fight between the progressive side of the House and the old reactionaries. All manner of intrigue, chicanery and stratagems were employed by the anti-suffrage forces to defeat the resolution before it could be brought before the House. As a great surprise to them came the Governor's message to the Honorable George H. Wilder, Speaker of the House, and a bitter opponent of suffrage. His message read:

"The Governor, acting under the direction of Representative Waybright, asks the House of Representatives to consider favorably a House Resolution concerning the Susan B. Anthony amendment to the Constitution of the United States as per Resolution attached hereto."

ON that same day the resolution was discussed from two in the afternoon till 11 o'clock at night. All manner of local party politics were called into the discussion. Men were urged to leave the session before the vote was taken. The speaker of the House rushed here and there trying to persuade men to change a favorable vote for anything else or to go home. Others who had promised their votes because they believed in suffrage were attacked by every method of politics known to the opposition. In the midst of one of the most convincing arguments for suffrage the lights were turned out. The hours dragged along heatedly but slowly. One representative who had promised his vote decided that he could stay no longer. The dreary vigil of watching many bills go through the House had worn him out. He started for the door, but was met there by the women who had spent the past days working for this resolution.

"Women have worked for this for over sixty years," they said, "surely you will stay here one more hour for it." And the representative wearily returned to his chair.

"Representative Wade has come over one hundred and eighty miles to vote for this!" they reminded others. "He is ill, but he has come, anyway."

Over and over they begged with these men who believed in the federal amendment, but who were anxious to get home. And when the vote was finally taken, there were but four votes lacking in the House in the legislature of Florida. Two of these were votes lost through the illness of representatives, one of them Representative Wade, who had come to Tallahassee although very ill, because he heard that he would have the opportunity of voting favorably for a suffrage resolution.

THE fight was not lost, however. There was still a chance of getting a majority of signatures to a resolution asking the Senators of Florida to vote favorably on the amendment. Many of the men who had voted against the first amendment did so, they said, because they did not think the legislature should "instruct" the Senators. A new resolution was drawn up, and before the members of the House and of the Senate had time to leave town the next day a majority of signatures was won from them. Representatives and Senators were stopped on the way from the capitol to the hotel, on the way from the hotel to the train and even on the train they were asked for signatures, so that within twenty-four hours there were enough names to the resolution to assure Senator Trammell and Senator Fletcher that his state legislature wants him to vote for the federal suffrage amendment.

These signatures have been given with the knowledge that Senator Trammell believes that the voice of the legislature is the voice of the voters of the state. They have come not only from the men who voted for the resolution proposed in the House, but also from some of those who voted against the amendment because they did not think "instructions" should be given, but who believe the amendment should be passed and that the people of Florida wish it passed. The resolution which will be presented to Senator Trammell and the other Florida Congressmen reads:

Whereas, the Democratic National Committee has endorsed the amendment to the Constitution of the United States enfranchising women, and has urged favorable action thereon by the United States Senate; and

Whereas, President Wilson has personally urged its passage in this present session of Congress;

Therefore, we, the undersigned members of the Legislature of the State of Florida, are sending this to our members of the House of Representatives and Senate in Washington as our endorsement of this stand of the National Democratic Committee.

A MAJORITY of the legislators of Florida believe that Senator Trammell and Senator Fletcher will recognize their wish for suffrage as representing the majority wish of their constituents. Florida women have worked hard for this resolution and they are eagerly awaiting the announcement from their Senators that they will support the Administration in this measure and will win the suffrage fight for the women of this country.

Conference of National Advisory Council, State Chairmen and Officers

December 14, 15, 16, 1918, National Headquarters, Lafayette Square, Washington, D. C.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 14

10:30 A. M.—*At National Headquarters*
Business Meeting

Mrs. John Rogers, Chairman of the Advisory Council, presiding.
Open to Members National Advisory Council.
Officers of the Council will be elected for coming year and other business of the Council transacted.

11 A. M.—*At National Headquarters*
Business Meeting

Mrs. John Rogers, presiding.
Open to the National Advisory Council, State Chairmen, National Executive Committee and representatives from states appointed by State Chairmen.

Presentation of Senate Situation and Future Plans.
Discussion led by Miss Alice Paul, National Chairman
Miss Maud Younger, Lobby Chairman
Mrs. Lawrence Lewis, Finance Chairman
Mrs. Florence Brewer Boeckel, Press Chairman.

Discussion by members of Council and State Chairmen.

2:30 P. M.—*Continuation of Morning Session*

7:30 P. M.—*At National Headquarters*
Supper

Tickets may be obtained at Headquarters, at $1.50.
Toastmistress: Mrs. Florence Bayard Hilles
Speakers:

Mrs. Florence Kelley
Mr. Frederick O'Brien
Mrs. Elizabeth Gherberding
Mr. Raymond Robbins
Col. W. B. Thompson
Mr. Frank P. Walsh
Rev. Olympia Brown

SUNDAY, DECEMBER 15

3:00 P. M.—*At National Theatre*
Free Mass Meeting

Speakers: Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont
Miss Lucy Burns
Mrs. Toscan Bennett
Miss Maud Younger
Mrs. Harriott Stanton Blatch

8:00 P. M.—*At National Headquarters*
Reception by D. C. Branch to Advisory Council, State Chairmen and Visitors

Hostesses:

Mrs. Henry Attwater
Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont
Mrs. Lawrence Darr
Mrs. Hornsby Evans
Miss Anne George
Mrs. William Kent
Mrs. Arthur Ramsay
Mrs. A. D. Rottanzi
Mrs. Harriet McCutcheon
Mrs. William B. Thompson
Mrs. Richard Wainwright
Mrs. John Jay White
Mrs. Harevy Wiley
Mrs. S. B. M. Young

MONDAY, DECEMBER 16

Demonstration of Protest Against Delay of Suffrage Amendment in Senate

Representatives from Every State Branch of the Woman's Party Will Demand Action on Suffrage

The Delegation Will Form at National Headquarters at 11:30

Patronesses for meetings of conference:

Mrs. Eva S. Evans
Mrs. Hornsby Evans
Mrs. Josephine Kelton
Mrs. William Kent
Mrs. Randolph Keith Forrest
Miss Mary Morgan
Mrs. Arthur Ramsay
Mrs. Richard Wainwright
Mrs. Harvey Wiley
Mrs. Mina Van Winkle
Mrs. S. B. M. Young
Mrs. John Jay White

Republican Senator Demands Suffrage Immediately

MEMBERS of the United States Senate were strongly appealed to on Tuesday, by Senator Sherman, of Illinois, who demanded that the Senate immediately pass the federal suffrage amendment, and declared that the treatment of women in this country is a disgrace to the Capital. He mentioned particularly the discharge of the women street car conductors in Cleveland, Ohio, and the attempt at rioting on the part of soldiers who attended the street meeting of the National Woman's Party last Saturday.

"If women were good enough to serve as conductors in Cleveland, said Senator Sherman, "when the country was in a time of stress, they are good enough to continue to serve until they voluntarily retire.

"If the women of Ohio had the vote they would not have been ousted from their jobs by the War Labor Board, with the approval of the Secretary of Labor, any more than the Washington suffragists would have been egged when they tried to exercise their right of peaceful assembly.

"These things constitute a disgrace to Cleveland and Washington and a serious reflection upon the American male's sense of fair play. So long as the suffrage resolution remains undisposed of by the Senate instances of unfair discrimination against women because they are women will occur."

SENATOR Sherman is not alone in the realization that the women of America have been and are being disgracefully discriminated against. The women of America. including those who already have the vote, have been saying this same thing for many years, and more particularly since this country has won recognition for women in nearly all European countries.

It was for this very reason that the women of the National Woman's Party gathered at Lafayette Statue last Saturday to announce to passersby that the President of the United States has left his own people here demanding of him and his party the very thing that he has gone abroad to secure for other people; and to say that women from all parts of this country will gather here this week to make the just demand that Senator Sherman voiced in the Senate.

AS usual, the next step in the demand for the federal suffrage amendment has come from the Republican Party; as usual, the Democratic Party has failed to respond.

There are but 78 days left to this session of Congress, after which the Republican Party will be in control in the Senate. Women all over the country are again watching the Administration and are wondering just how long it will be till the Democratic Party bestirs itself to win democracy at home.

Annual Convention of New Jersey Branch

THE annual convention of the New Jersey Branch of the National Woman's Party was held on Tuesday, December 3, in Newark. A business session at 1:30 p. m. opened the meeting at which officers for the coming year were elected. Mrs. J. A. H. Hopkins, state chairman, presided at all the sessions. Mrs. R. M. Laird, of Newark, was chairman of the committee on arrangements, and was assisted by Mrs. Abram J. Rose, of Short Hills, and Miss Mary Dubrow, of Passaic, who is acting as State Organizer and who arranged the delegations from various parts of the State for the convention. Mrs. Morris B. Mead, of South Orange, was chairman of the nominating committee and was assisted by Mrs. C. D. Karr, of Newark, and Miss Alice Brewster, of Nutley. Mrs. Charles W. Fisk, of East Orange, acted as chairman of elections.

After the election of officers, the plans for the suffrage demonstration of the National Woman's Party in Washington on December 16, were discussed. Delegates from each of the Congressional districts of New Jersey were appointed and several additional members pledged that they would be in the demonstration. Reports of the work of the past year were read, including the report on the campaign against Senator Baird for the Senate, which so nearly defeated him.

In the evening a dinner was given, which was attended by seventy members and friends of the party. The Contemporary Quartet of Newark, whose members are Mrs. George J. Kirwan, Mrs. D. Frederick Burnett, Mrs. Henry G. Ely and Mrs. George Baney, sang. Mrs. J. A. H. Hopkins presided at the dinner, which was followed by a free public meeting, for which a large crowd gathered.

The speakers were Mrs. M. Toscan Bennett, of Hartford, Conn., Member of the National Advisory Council; Charles O'Connor Hennessy, of Hackensack, former State Senator; Dr. Ralph B. Urmy, of Newark, who has just returned from a year in France with the "Y," and Miss Lucy Branham.

DR. Urmy told why he has been working for woman suffrage since his return from Europe, and also said that he not only believes that the women of America, as well as the women of all parts of Europe, deserve enfranchisement in recognition of the wonderful work they have done in this war, but still more they need the vote in this country and in all others for the democratic and industrial development of the world.

Following the talks, pledges for funds for the suffrage fight were taken, and over $1,100 was subscribed.

Miss Lucy Branham made a strong appeal to the women of New Jersey to come to Washington for December 16 to join in the march of women upon the Senate to demand immediate action on the suffrage amendment.

Among those who went to the convention from other parts of the state were Mrs. Marguerite Washington, of Summit, New Jersey, Sergeant of Motor Car of America. Mrs. Washington was one of the most active workers for the convention. The night before the convention, her garage, with her machines, was burned down, but in spite of this catastrophe, she continued her work for the meetings and drove a car all over Newark helping delegates here and there and assisting in the drive for funds for suffrage. Everything in the garage was destroyed because the fire department was handicapped by the shortage in the fire-hose. Firemen in speaking of this later said that this was due to the political situation in Summit and added that they did not believe women would have permitted such bad municipal housekeeping.

Mrs. Sarah Pollock, of Trenton, and Mrs. Joseph Stiner, of Clifton, also attended the convention, and Mrs. Robert Finley, who was unable because of illness to be present, sent a representative from Merchantville.

THE delegates who will be in Washington this week for the demonstration to represent the different congressional districts of New Jersey and Miss Alice Paul, of Morristown; Mrs. J. A. H. Hopkins, of Morriston; Miss Emma Richards, of Newark; Miss Pauline Steinberg, of Passaic; Miss Sara T. Pollock, of Trenton; Miss Mary E. Dubrow, of Passaic; Mrs. Marguerite Washington, of Summit; Mrs. Caroline B. Wilson, of Vineland; Miss Agnes Bieber, of Phillipsburg; Mrs. Robert Finley, of Merchantville; Miss Leslie H. Hill, of Morristown, and Mrs. M. Wohecke, of Newark.

The officers elected by the New Jersey Branch for the coming year are:

Mrs. J. A. H. Hopkins, Morristown, Chairman; Miss Julia S. Hurlbut, Morristown; Mrs. Frank A. Pattison, Colonia, Mrs. Jay Ten Eyck, Newark, vice-chairmen; Mrs. R. M. Laird, Newark, treasurer; Mrs. O. L. Moses, Upper Montclair, secretary; Mrs. Robert Patterson Finley, Merchantville, Mrs. Caroline Barnes Wilson, Vineland, Mrs. Frank A. Pattison, Colonia, Miss Sara T. Pollock, Trenton, Mrs. M. Washington, Summit, Miss Agnes Bieber, Phillipsburg, Mrs. Joseph Stiner, Clifton, Mrs. C. D. Karr, Newark, Mrs. Charles W. Fisk, East Orange, Mrs. Morris B. Mead, South Orange, Miss Helen Herbert, Hoboken, district chairmen.

Suffrage Gains in the Coming Congress

By Maud Younger, Lobby Chairman

IN the campaign to win one more vote in the Senate, the fact that the amendment is certain to pass in the next Congress is proving a strong argument with Senators who would like to delay the amendment in the hope of defeating it in another Congress.

Our polls show that success in both Houses of the new Congress is assured if the amendment is handed on to the next Congress, which will be Republican. It will then pass with a wide margin in the House of Representatives and with at least two votes to spare in the Senate.

Our poll of the next House of Representatives shows that in the recent elections there were re-elected to the next House 208 suffragists and 111 men who in January voted against the amendment. Among these former antis, a number have already changed their position from opposed to favorable. Out of the 115 new men elected, 72 have thus far declared their intention of supporting the suffrage measure if it comes before them, and only one announces himself against it.

In Ohio 8 antis failed of re-election. Five of their successors are in favor of the amendment. The others have not yet been heard from. Of the five former antis re-elected, two have now declared themselves supporters. This places Ohio, which was one of the two states outside of the South with a majority against suffrage last January, in the group of 24 Western and Northwestern states practically unanimous for the Federal amendment.

In New Jersey all six suffragists were re-elected while four antis were replaced by new men—at least one of whom is a suffragist.

Gains in the South are particularly significant. Several seats have been won in Georgia, Tennessee, Kentucky and Texas.

Just how much we have gained in the House can be judged from a statement made the other day by Representative Riordan of New York, who has voted against suffrage 17 times at the polls, in the Legislature, and in Congress. He said: "You will have thirty more votes if it comes to the House again," and he added "and that's not counting mine, for if I should vote for you, that would make two more."

In its replies the West is unqualifiedly in favor of the amendment. Typical of its enthusiasm is the reply of Representative Hayes B. White, of Kansas, who writes that he is "for it strong as horse radish." The middle West is for it, both because of women's work in the war and in spite of the fact that war has nothing to do with suffrage. The South is giving its support because "chivalry demands it," and again in spite of chivalry's opposition to it as in the case of William D. Upshaw, the "Georgia Cyclone," who writes: "Rocked in the cradle of Southern chivalry I grew up opposed to equal suffrage, but the incontestible equity and democracy of the thing forced itself upon me."

In spite of the easy victory assured after March 4, we must put forth every effort to pass the amendment before that time. Its delay until after that date may mean its postponement for three years. There would be a political advantage in holding the amendment in Congress until just before the next presidential election, and granted that it passed at that time, we would have to wait until another year for a sufficient number of legislatures to be in session to ratify it. If this delay is forced upon women, the President and his party will be responsible. With all the votes necessary for passage assured, we can still not bring up the amendment for a vote in the Senate, unless the Democratic Party which controls the program of legislation supports it.

Louisiana's Drive for Suffrage

THE Louisiana Branch of the National Woman's Party has opened headquarters at 325 Carondelet street in New Orleans, where Miss Vivian Pierce, former editor of THE SUFFRAGIST, is continuing an intensive campaign with the women of Louisiana for the favorable vote of Senator Gay on the federal suffrage amendment before March 4.

So that the voters of New Orleans may know some of the arguments that have been so effectively used on Senators in Washington, and may also realize what the women from all parts of the country have had to fight against in overcoming the prejudices of reactionary Senators, an abundance of national literature will be distributed from the New Orleans headquarters.

Louisiana as a state was ready to grant suffrage to her women in the last election, and it was only through the opposition vote in New Orleans that the measure was lost. For this reason the women of Louisiana are determined to enlighten the men of New Orleans and to do it so quickly that they will convince Senator Gay at once that the one anti-suffrage stronghold of Louisiana has changed its attitude on this question.

ALREADY all the prominent organizations of women in the state have sent resolutions and petitions to Senator Gay asking him to vote for the amendment. Men's organizations, as well as many prominent men in Louisiana have also sent resolutions and personal appeals to their Senator. Labor throughout the state is strongly endorsing the federal amendment and has passed many resolutions.

Added to the fact that Senator Gay is in favor of state suffrage and voted for it, is the fact that he has asked his constituents to let him know what they wish.

"I was much cheered," writes Miss Pierce, "by Senator Gay's last words as he left for Washington; 'I hope the people will call upon me in any way I can serve them. It will be a pleasure to have their views on issues that arise affecting them. Do not hesitate to write.'

"That is all we are asking of the men and the organization of both men and women in the state. Do not hesitate to write to him that the liberty of American women as well as of Louisiana women affects the people of this state. Take Senator Gay at his word and remember that in this new fight there is something that every man and woman interested in the principle of liberty can do, regardless of affiliations, regardless of old differences."

THE formal opening of the headquarters in New Orleans will be held next week. Mrs. W. L. Graham-Bankston, State chairman of the National Woman's Party, and Miss Pierce will speak. Plans will be made at that time for the annual state convention and conference which will be held shortly after the first of the year. The Louisiana conference will be a large affair and will be attended by women from all parts of the state. They will at that time concentrate on plans for the final drive on this session of Congress. Mrs. Abby Scott Baker, who is touring Western states in a campaign for the fifty thousand dollar fund for this drive, will attend the Louisiana conference and will be one of the principal speakers.

Suffrage States Demand National Enfranchisement

IDAHO, the only suffrage state that has elected a Senator who has voted against the federal suffrage amendment, has entered into the national fight to win one more vote from the Senate with a vigor that should move Senator Borah to announce his change of vote very soon.

The voters of Idaho, both men and women, are doing all that they can to show Senator Borah that he is delaying political liberty in this country; they are assuring him that suffrage for the rest of the United States is a vital issue in their own state; they are asking the voters in other suffrage states to act with them in this final struggle with Senator Borah.

From Boise, Idaho, has come a petition signed by many prominent women addressed to John Thomas, chairman of the Republican State Central Committee of Idaho, which reads:

"Now that Senator Borah has been elected on the Republican State platform which has a plank endorsing the national suffrage amendment, we believe that he will recognize the new element in the situation by reason of this platform, and vote for the national suffrage amendment.

"Therefore, we, the undersigned, do earnestly call upon you in your official capacity as chairman of the Republican State Central Committee to ask Senator Borah in accord with the Republican Party platform, to vote for the national suffrage amendment at this session of Congress.

"Will you kindly at the earliest possible date acquaint us with Senator Borah's reply?"

THE names signed to this petition include Mrs. Marcella S. Pride, State Chairman of the Idaho Branch National Woman's Party; the president of the Columbia Club, the largest woman's club in the state; the president of the Fortnightly Club; the state president of the Parent-Teachers Association; the county chairman of the Council of Defense; the state president and secretary of the W. C. T. U.; the wife of the state president of the Federation of Labor; the executive secretary of the National Y. W. C. A.; the wife of the secretary of the Non Partisan League; the County treasurer; the recent president of the Mother's Congress, and innumerable other women prominent in civic affairs in Idaho.

The Non Partisan League on whose platform Senator Borah also ran in the recent election, and whose platform was accepted by the Senator just as it stood including the endorsement of the federal amendment, has started a vigorous campaign for Senator Borah's favorable vote to the amendment. Not only in the state of Idaho but in other states where the League is organized, resolutions and petitions are being drawn up.

Mrs. Marcella S. Pride, the newly elected Idaho chairman of the National Woman's Party, is organizing all this work of protest and appeal. From Montana have come messages saying that the Non Partisan League of that state will draw up resolutions, and in Minnesota also the League is drawing up resolutions.

Mrs. Marcella S. Pride, State Chairman of the Idaho Branch of the National Woman's Party

THE women of Michigan, who have just won state suffrage, have already organized for an intensive fight as voters for the federal amendment. They have assured the National Woman's Party that their first work will be for national suffrage. They have wired to the state chairmen of the Democratic and the Republican Central Committees that the women of Michigan hold each party responsible for the immediate passage of the amendment and that they will with-hold their decision as to party alliances until one party or the other brings the suffrage amendment to a vote in the Senate. The same message has been sent by Michigan women to Senator Martin and Senator Lodge as party leaders, and also to Vice-President Marshall. In addition to this the Michigan branch of the National Woman's Party is raising funds for the final drive on the Senate.

IN Colorado, where the fight for national suffrage has been carried on consistently by the voters for some years, the campaign for funds for the final drive on the Senate continues. Mrs. Abby Scott Baker, who was welcomed in Denver by prominent citizens, has also spoken in Colorado Springs.

Resolutions have come from all parts of Colorado calling uopn the Senators of that state to assist in "securing one more vote, in this moment of victory which brings us peace."

The Colorado press has carried the following appeal from Mrs. Bertha W. Fowler, state chairman of the National Woman's Party to the people of Colorado.

"The last stage in our struggle with Congress for self-government has been reached by a laborious campaign reaching over more than half a century. Women have won the vote in enough states to enable them to make their political power felt in Congress. They have broken down the opposition of political parties and forced the endorsement of their measure. They have changed the attitude to the Administration from one of obstruction to one of earnest advocacy.

"They have won enough votes to pass the amendment through the lower House. All the great labor and business and social organizations throughout the country are its supporters. The only enemies left to be overthrown are the sectional political prejudices and autocratic traditions of the United States Senate.

"Only one method of attack is possible. The senate's obstruction of self-government for American women must be called constantly and emphatically to the attention of the American people. To do this the protest felt by women everywhere against the glaring injustice that is done them must be visualized. If a thousand women would stand outside the doors of the Senate for a single day that body would quickly act.

"The people of Russia have overthrown the czar; the people of Germany have overthrown the kaiser. Everywhere men and women are demanding and winning self-government. Are American women alone to submit to the tyranny of the Senate which denies self-government to them?

"On the 14th, 15th and 16th of December a conference of the advisory council and state chairmen of the National Woman's Party will meet in Washington as the final event of this conference, women representing each of the congressional districts will march to the Senate carrying resolutions demanding the immediate passage of the federal amendment. To meet the expenses of our final struggle with the Senate a fund of $50,000 is being raised, each state's quota being $1,000. Many women cannot appear in the appeals at Washington, but there is no woman who cannot contribute something towards this fund to secure political freedom for all American women. We face an emergency. I ask, therefore, for the privilege of laying the situation before the women of our state and of urging them to put forth every effort at once that we may not reach March 4 defeated and with the battle once more ahead of us."

MESSAGES to the President, the Vice-President, and to Senators Lee S. Overman and John F. Shafroth, of Colorado demand the passage of the federal suffrage amendment in this session, and add that the failure to do this will mean the destruction of the Democratic Party in the West. Colorado has already given her answer to the Democratic Party for its previous failure to pass the amendment, by defeating Senator Shafroth, the Democratic candidate, by an overwhelming majority.

Comments of the Press

"Supporting the President"

A LETTER from a Mississippi reader of the New Orleans *Times* to the editor of that paper asks:

"Do you believe that when President Wilson said woman suffrage was a war measure, that in view of Senator Williams' record of condemnation, heaped up on other senators, who failed to support the President on other measures he called war legislation that Senator Williams placed the party in a good light, and that by his opposition to this wish of the President he is responsible for the defeat of the Democratic Party in the November 5 election? Had the suffrage amendment passed, as the President knew, the party in power would have received the votes of the women everywhere, and the President would not now be confronted with an adverse Senate and House after March 4 next."

And in reply, the *Times* says:

"Senator Williams' denunciation, when he wished to "support the President," of other men who did not see fit to do so, "was quite inconsistent with the Senator's sad refusal to "support the President" on suffrage. When a statesman raises "support of the President" to the dignity of a religion, he necessarily becomes a backslider when he falters in the faith and fails The Prophet.

"We do not mean by this to imply that Mr. Williams is damned because he voted against suffrage. We merely mean to answer that he was inconsistent, as our correspondent's question implies.

"This, however, need astonish nobody, nor diminish the great man's stature a single cubit. His inconsistency in this particular was merely copied from the prevailing pattern supplied by a lot of zealots whose emotions were exalted, sometimes over-exalted, by the war. To this large and admirable class everybody was a gentleman and a patriot who agreed with them about every detail of the war and the war program and policy. Everyone who did not was a copperhead and a traitor—every time he disagreed with any of them about any blessed thing at all. The trouble, however, when it comes to setting up our Pantheon of Pure Patriots, is that all the self-confessed and best-advertised patriots disagreed among themselves so much that they played hob with their own fellowship.

"There is no doubt in our mind that the defeat of the suffrage amendment, second only to one or two other factors we have already pointed out, was more responsible than most other causes for the loss of the next Congress to the Democratic Party."

Prussianizing Kentucky

IN this country President Wilson has used his full personal influence to persuade Southern senators of the importance of the extension of suffrage to women as a war measure of justice and democracy.

To date no voice from Kentucky in the United States Senate has been raised in advocacy of justice to women. Will Kentucky women find themselves represented today in the Senate by our Democratic senators? Or will they be obliged to console themselves, as did the women of Missouri in the case of Senator Reed, that "they are not responsible" for Kentucky's senators? And will the Democratic men of Kentucky find themselves represented? In the House seven of Kentucky's eleven Representatives voted for the suffrage amendment when it passed that body. The most prominent Democratic papers of the state are at present warmly advocating the Susan B. Anthony amendment. It may fairly be concluded therefore that the Democratic voters of Kentucky stand for the women, with the President, and with our allies.

Will our Democratic senators today follow the lead of the President, or of the Prussian Diet and of Senator Reed of Missouri in opposing the extension of democracy?—*The Lexington Herald, Sept. 26.*

Crippled Democracy

THE President put in a powerful word for woman suffrage on the strength of women's contribution to the winning of the war. Until women get the ballot, democracy in this country will continue to walk wobblingly in the path of progress upon one leg, the grand old American eagle to fly upon one wing.—*Reedy's Mirror, December 6, 1918.*

In Heathen Lands

EQUAL suffrage has now been established in almost every country in Europe. However, in Africa, China, the United States and the Fiji Islands it is still considered that woman's sphere is in the home.—*San Francisco Call, November 27, 1918.*

Win Democracy at Home

Autocracy is being defeated everywhere throughout the world. The people of Russia have overthrown a czar, the people of Germany a kaiser, the women of America cannot permit the defeat by the forces of self-government by the United States Senate.

A year ago the Administration was against the federal amendment. Both political parties stood for the state method of work and eighty votes were lacking in Congress. In a year the support of President Wilson has been won: the executive committee of both political parties have endorsed federal action, and only one vote remains to be gained.

The final stage of woman's struggle with Congress for political freedom has been reached, but the difficulties ahead must not be minimized. On the very day that President Wilson read the armistice terms to the Senate, foreshadowing a democracy for all Europe, the anti-suffrage forces of the Senate met in secret session, according to a statement made to us by one senator, and agreed to present the reconsideration of the federal amendment by this Congress. Both floor leaders are opposed to it. Many men in the Senate are of the last generation—with its prejudices. Many others are biased by the traditions of sectional politics.

It is inconceivable that a Judas spirit in the Senate shall be permitted to defy public opinion, the expressed wish of the nation through President Wilson's supreme appeal for this grant of democracy in the crucial hour of the century when the fate, future, and political reconstruction of the world hang in the balance.

Women have proved their willingness to toil in laborious campaigns, to give hundreds of thousands of dollars, to suffer humiliation and imprisonment, and, if necessary, death, to secure this reform. Will you not aid them in this last hundred days' fight, that it may not be necessary to begin all over again our campaign in the lower House of Congress, and that the women of America may not be the last to receive justice at the hands of their government.—*Miss James, in the Wisconsin papers.*

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PERSONS SECURING SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE SUFRAGIST THROUGH DECEMBER 7.

National Headquarters	1
Lucy Branham	2
Mrs. Jessie Adler ,Ohio)	9
Katherine Flanagan (oMntana)	1
New York Branch	1
Dr. Margaret Long (Colorado)	1
Mrs. Katherine B. Day ,Connecticut) (Renewals	8
Clara Louise Rowe (New Hampshire)	3
Julia Emory (D. C.)	1
Mrs. Clara Snell Wolfe (Texas)	1
Miss Mollie Condon (California)	1
Mary A. Burnham (Pennsylvania)	1
Total	30

Treasurer's Report

Treasurer, Miss Mary Gertrude Fendall
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CONTRIBUTIONS TO $500,000.00 FUND FOR PASSAGE OF THE FEDERAL SUFFRAGE AMENDMENT

COLLECTIONS FROM DECEMBER, 1912

List of Contributions from Nov. 25 through Dec. 3, 1918

Contributions made to National Headquarters:

Mrs. Harvey Wiley, D. C.	$ 5.00
Miss Edith B. Newman, N. Y.	5.00
Miss Minna Lederman, N. Y.	10.00
Mrs. Winston Churchill, N. H.	50.00
Miss Elizabeth Peabody, D. C.	10.00
Miss Margaret Clark, Colo.	1.00
Miss Mary D. Carberry, N. Y.	1.00
Mr. John Pries, D. C.	5.00
Miss Mary H. Ely, N. Y.	8.00
Miss Cora E. Decker, D. C.	25.00
Per Maryland Branch:	
Dr. Donald R. Hooker	500.00
Mrs. Emma Horner	5.00
Mrs. Joshua Ward	1.00
Miss Eleanor White	1.00
Mr. Edward Morgan, Cal.	5.00
Miss Alexandre J. Duncan, D. C.	5.00
Dr. Valeria H. Parker, Conn.	5.00
Miss Olga L. Hourwich, N. Y.	1.00
Miss Eleanor Lawler, D. C.	5.00
Mrs. Robert G. Peck, D. C.	1.00
Miss Olive Beale, D. C.	2.00
Miss Josephine P. Kelton, D. C.	5.00
Mrs. John Rogers, Jr., N. Y.	10.00
Miss Mary C. Sturtevant, R. I.	5.00
Mrs. Henry Justice, Pa.	25.00
Mrs. William Spencer Murray, Conn.	44.75
Miss Helen Monroe, D. C.	10.00
Miss Lucy G. Branham, Md.	6.00
Mrs. Nina E. Allender, D. C.	10.00
Miss Katharine R. Fisher, D. C.	25.00
Miss Maud Younger, Cal.	6.00
Anonymous, D. C.	20.00
Miss Henrietta E. Lambie, N. Y.	10.00
Mrs. C. T. Kipper, Fla.	5.00
Mrs. George H. Day, Conn.	50.00
Miss Stephanie Schach, Md.	2.00
Mrs. Isabel G. LeBoutellier, Conn.	5.00
Mr. R. L. Blaine	1.00
Mrs. A. Connolly, D. C.	5.00
Miss Matilda Young, D. C.	2.00
Miss Lucy C. Fowble, D. C.	2.00
Miss Nannie Shaw, D. C.	1.00
Miss Isola Reid, D. C.	2.00
Collections	5.61
Collected for new flag	.50
Membership Fees	4.25
Total collected by National Headquarters	913.11
Previously acknowledged in THE SUFFRAGIST	372,807.85
Total collected by National Headquarters through Dec. 3, 1918	373,720.96
Total collected by Branches through Dec. 3, 1918	71,698.52
Grand Total	445,419.48
Deduction:	
Transferred from Branch Headquarters to National Headquarters	4,181.50
Grand Net Total	$441,237.98

The contribution of fifteen dollars from Mrs. Townsend Scott, of Maryland, which should have appeared in the Treasurer's Report of Sept. 24 through Oct. 3 was omitted in printing.

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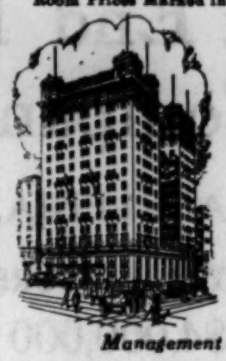
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